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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS."
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EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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DESULTORY OBSERVATIONS ON DIVERS MATTERS AND THINGS.—(CONTINUED.)

Salisbury, 12th July—I arrived here after a pleasant ride of less than three hours, stopping, not to liquor, but to water at Forktown. Strange names have the towns in this country—I have passed by two called "the Trap," but took care not to go in—What think you of a town being called "Hole in the Wall," the name of one which I lately passed in Talbot county. The next census will tell how much the population of "HOLE IN THE WALL" has increased since the last. It is said that it took its name from the rumor of a very strange sight that a man saw by taking a roguish peep through a hole in the wall in the early settlement of the place—What that sight was I am not at liberty to publish to a world so busy and so curious as is ours about other people's affairs—Salisbury is a much larger and more active place than is generally supposed. It rests to be sure on a sandy foundation and its currency is said to be plank and shingles. Owing it may be to the cheapness of building materials, and the policy of encouraging their consumption, nobody ever thinks with a few exceptions, of using the whitewash or paint brush. The inhabitants are uncommonly civil and obliging, and yet scarcely had I extinguished the light and retired to bed on the first night of my arrival, when I was attacked by I know not how many blood-thirsty assailants. A sanguinary conflict ensued—Defending myself front and rear, *pugnis et calcibus*, against a host of unseen enemies, I contrived to out-live the night, but what a scene of "blood and carnage" disclosed the dawn of day! To a peaceable man it was sickening to behold.

If any town deserves the name of *Multicaulis town* it is Salisbury. There are trees in greater number and luxuriance than any where that I have seen, yet the soil is just such as you meet with at Mrs. Cecil's or old Father Poulton's as you go to Annapolis; a complete "bed of sand," unmixed with clay. Experience proves that such land manured with "swamp mud," or other thoroughly well rotted manure, is of all others best adapted to the growth of the mulberry. This may be seen in the field of L. G. Irving, Esq. who had the sagacity to take the lead here in the mulberry speculation, and is in a fair way to reap his ample reward. He is feeding the worm judiciously, on a considerable scale, being aided by his little daughters, and by what you know I regard as the best gift of God to man—a fair and faithful helpmate. The best trees, however,

as well as the best hogs I have seen were at the residence of a Doctor Humphreys—Here too a "Company" is cultivating largely, and no where will you find trees so large and flourishing as in this vicinity. I must not omit to mention that Mr. Parsons, the President of the Bank of Salisbury as well as of the Silk Company, residing near the town on a farm of one thousand acres, has the materials all ready for building an extensive cocoonery against the next season—Desultory as I warned you would be these observations, I cannot pass by this Parson, without a passing word of reverence—A plainer nor more unassuming man your eyes never beheld. Too much experience of late years proclaims that bank officers should be honest men; and if he come not up to that requirement, physiognomy is a cheat, and a man's countenance is not to be believed. Inquiring into his history, I was told that he had risen from the humblest beginning and the earnings of daily labor, to his present affluence and consideration—universally respected for his virtues, and widely useful by his example. To the poor man, whatever his calling, who rises by industry, intelligence and incorruptible integrity to great wealth and public trusts, I have ever felt the strongest disposition to do honour—such a man, Mr. Editor, was the late venerated W. Wilson, President of the Bank of Baltimore—No poor man, in a country like ours, who is *honest and industrious*, will ever be an *Agrarian*, for none is more interested than he in the security of property, and in the excitement of that desire to acquire property which is the basis of all social improvements. But where am I wandering!

I was truly surprised to find the progress that has been made here in the use of lime as a manure, and in the knowledge of its properties, and the best mode of applying it. Would you suppose that in this remote inland town, they have a large lime kiln built for the purpose of burning stone lime, brought from the Delaware and the upper part of Maryland—They give for it 12 or 13 cents a bushel, slacked, and apply it on their sandy lands, with great profit and incredible increase of crops, at the rate of from 50 or 100 bushels per acre, less at first, and increasing the dose as the exhausted patient recruits and gains strength. If you would take a practical lesson on its effects, go and see and judge for yourself on the farms of Mr. Byrd, a plain, sensible, hardworking farmer—and also Mr. Toadvine—By its use the former has brought land that would not produce three bushels to yield twenty-six to the acre of wheat—No people that I have ever seen get as much work and value out of Oxen as these *Salisburians*. I was well informed that from 30 to 35 miles a day, in and out, with heavy loads of timber, was not considered unusual or excessive; and one case was well attested to my entire satisfaction, where a worthy farmer, (we wish we could recollect it, for we like to record the names of such men) drove his oxen 45 miles a day, carrying 50 bushels of lime half the distance.

These oxen are none of them what we would call large—rather under the middle size—when fat would scarcely go to 500. Nature seems to have adapted them to circumstances, as it takes the liberty of doing in many cases. We doubt not they would soon fag out the large N.

England or Pennsylvania cattle and horses. We have heard through Commodore Jacob Jones, of *Frolic*—some memory, of oxen travelling in Italy 40 miles a day with ship timber, and now we can readily believe it—not saying that I did not believe it before, for I would as soon provoke a *Hornet* as this "good old Commodore."

I was requested to hand you, Mr. Editor, the accompanying letter from Mr. T. a gentleman who is rapidly augmenting, many fold, the product of his hitherto unprofitable estate. To walk over his farm, and catechise and view the management of such men as Mr. Byrd and Mr. Toadvine is worth a large folio of theory.

BLOOMSBURY PLAINS, Somerset Co. July 16th, 1839.

Dear Sir—According to your request I will give you my experience on the use of lime. 1st. I will describe the soil of my farm, which is a mixture of clay and a fine calcareous looking sand with a yellow clay bottom. In 1837 I purchased 200 bushels of slacked stone lime, at 12 cts. per bushel; as it was the first I ever used I was determined to give it a fair trial, and to ascertain its true value. I walked out to my field and laid off one acre of poor worn out land, which did not produce more than 1½ barrels of corn to the acre, and a large part of that hardly saleable. In October I put on 50 bushels of stone lime to the acre, with a tolerable covering of coarse grass, and ploughed it under and let it lie until the next April; then cross-ploughed and planted it in corn; the ground appeared very mellow, and I could see a considerable difference in the color. At the period of harvesting my corn I was anxious to know the result—I gathered the corn and measured it up; the result was 4 barrels of corn to the acre, or 20 bushels of sound corn, weighing 59½ pounds per bushel. I then set down to make a calculation to see what profit I derived from my lime. It is as follows:

20 bushels corn at 75 cts.	\$15 00
Fodder worth	3 00

	\$18 00
Cost of 50 bushels lime, at 12 cts.	\$6 00
Hauling	1 00—7 00

	\$11 00
What it produced before liming:—7½ bushels corn at 75 cts.—fodder \$1.50,	7 12½

	\$3 87½
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Clear profit, \$3 87½
And leaving my land worth three times as much as it was before the application of lime. Well, I had 150 bushels left—I put it into a compost with barn-yard manure, such as pine tops and straw litter from cattle—in the spring manured with my compost in the hill, which acted admirably, equal to stable manure. I have tried the lime on almost a bald surface, and I could perceive scarcely any benefit. I think it will not act well without some vegetable matter. My opinion is, that it acts as a stimulus, and rectifies the unproductive properties of the soil. I tried oyster shell lime—I took a piece of ground I thought would produce about 2½ barrels, and applied 100 bushels oyster shell lime with some coarse manure. I did not measure the corn, as I was hurried, but thought it would gather 70 bushels per acre. I will leave you to describe the present crop, as you were an eye-witness to it.

Yours, respectfully, MATTHIAS B. TOADVINE,
Near Salisbury, Somerset co. Md.

The preceding is a plain unvarnished narrative, more intelligible and useful than "fine writing." Mr. Toadvine's farm is under a regular systematic progress of improvement from a condition that did not pay ex-

expenses of cultivation, to one of great productiveness—How worthy and commendable is the example of a man who thus demonstrates by industry and good management that worn out estates may be soon restored so as to support a family in every comfort, and leave a surplus to be invested in lime and other manures to augment its fertility and value from year to year.—Tho' an entire stranger he took me at once all over his estate, explained his management in every particular, and exhibited the effects of it in a manner and with proofs that convinced me that nothing is wanting but capital and industry and tolerable skill to resuscitate all our worn out lands on the tide waters. In one field we examined the effects of lime on the growing corn—one row and all on the left of it where no lime had been used, was a little more than knee high; while the *very next* row and all to the right of it where lime had been used, was much more than "head high." Like experiments on the farm of Mr. Byrd had been attended with like results on wheat and corn. Both with plain and unaffected affability volunteered to go over and explain all they had done—What are there called *pine shatters*, constitute, as they are now beginning to do all over the Eastern Shore, a great resource for manure, either as vegetable matter to be mixed with and acted on by lime, or to be spread in the barn-yard—on these points we shall touch hereafter, feeling that we cannot dwell too much on the gross and culpable neglect to increase the quantity of manure which we were going to say disgraces so many estates in Maryland and Virginia. In this view, such men as Mr. Toadvine and Mr. Byrd are worth a cow-pan full of your \propto Roads politicians, with hearts and heads full of cupidity, intolerance and self-conceit.

At my request Mr. Jones committed to paper and addressed to you what he related to me as the history of his own adventure in mulberry trees—It tallies, no doubt, with the experience of other fortunate speculators in trees. Should you think it will amuse you can give it to your readers—*ex uno disce omnes*.

Princess Anne, Somerset Co., Md. July 22, 1839.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.—DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I proceed to write you an account of the manner in which I became acquainted with the species of Mulberry known as the *Morus Multicaulis*, and of my success in its cultivation. Though I have since learned that the *Multicaulis* Mulberry had been known and cultivated in this country, for several years, and had been treated of, in the public prints; and though I had been a constant reader of the periodicals of the times, yet, my attention having been engrossed by professional studies, general literature and politics, I seldom or never glanced at the Agricultural Department of a newspaper, or at any matter connected with it; so that I do not recollect that the words "*Morus Multicaulis*" ever met my view, or fell upon my ear, before about the first of March, 1838.—About that period, there arrived, one evening, at the hotel at which I boarded, in this town, an elderly gentleman of pious and venerable appearance, whom I immediately recognized as a stranger I had seen, a day or two before, at Salisbury, a village situated on the confines of this County and Worcester, about 15 miles from this place. The stranger and myself entered freely into conversation, and I found him to be Mr. John McFeely, of Centreville, Queen Anne County, Md. agent of the Queen Anne County Silk Company, to sell Mulberry trees, of the species *Multicaulis*. I found him to be remarkably intelligent, and to possess extensive and minute information upon the subjects of the Mulberry and Silk Culture.

I had some vague and indefinite recollection of having somewhere read, that silk was manufactured to a small extent in some of the New England States; but when he informed me that there had been, for two or three years, an incorporated Silk Company in operation in Queen Anne County in my own State, that they had successfully fed silk worms the preceding year, and raised several thousand trees, of the species *Morus Multicaulis*, for sale, over and above what was required for their own use, and proceeded to inform me of the peculiar qualities of that remarkable tree, and of various interesting facts in relation to the Silk Culture, I confess my surprise was very great,

and that my curiosity to know more of the subject became thoroughly awakened. Mr. McFeely referred to the well known historical fact that in the earliest periods of our Colonial existence, strenuous efforts had been made by the British Crown, to introduce and establish the culture of silk in the Colonies; and readily suggested adequate reasons for the failure, in the rude condition of the country, the length of time required for the sufficient growth of the species of Mulberry, then known, to supply food for the worms, and the want of requisite machinery and skill in reeling silk; thus rendering the enterprise less profitable than other pursuits. He showed that the condition of things was altered, and that the requisite land and labour, not otherwise profitably employed, were waiting to be engaged in the silk culture; and that the discovery of the invaluable and most remarkable species of Mulberry,—the *Morus Multicaulis*,—the extraordinary facility with which it may be propagated, and its well ascertained ability to withstand our most rigorous winters, together with improvements in machinery for reeling, twisting and weaving silk—all proclaimed that the period had arrived, when the silk culture would be permanently established among us, and silk become one of the most important staple commodities of the United States. He observed that the first thing to be done, was to supply the country with the *Morus Multicaulis*, and that it was probable the demand for it would continue for several years, so as to make the growing of the tree to produce extraordinary profits. He stated instances of almost incredible profits, and among the rest, that the Queen Anne County Silk Company had reimbursed the entire capital invested in the purchase of a farm, building a cocoonery, and planting Mulberry trees, and had divided a considerable surplus among the Stockholders, out of the proceeds of the sales of *Morus Multicaulis*, raised the preceding year.—The following being public day in our town, I introduced Mr. McFeely to several citizens of the town and from the country, to whom he made similar statements and explanations; but in the evening, he came into my office, and told me that he had not sold a single tree, during the day. The representations which he made of the practicability of the Silk culture, and of the value of the *Multicaulis* Mulberry, though they failed in producing conviction of their truth, in the minds of others here, struck my mind with great force; and though the thing was altogether out of my line of business, and I had, at that time, no land suited to their growth, nearer than sixteen miles from this town, (a distance which would render it inconvenient for me to superintend their planting and cultivation,) yet, in order to have the means at hand to propagate the tree with a view to the culture of silk, rather than with high expectation of profit from the sale of trees, I concluded to buy one hundred trees, which I engaged of Mr. McF. for \$35, the trees to be three feet long. As it may be interesting for future reference, I subjoin a list of prices of the *Multicaulis* Mulberry, in the autumn of 1837 and in the spring of 1838, as copied from a memorandum of instructions for planting and cultivating the tree, made at the time of my interview with Mr. McF., and derived from him:

"SILK-CULTURE."

New Jersey prices of <i>Morus Multicaulis</i> .			Prices of the Q. A. County Silk Company.		
2 ft. in length,	25 c. per tree		2 ft. in length,	25 c. per tree	
2½ "	"	30 "	2½ "	"	31 "
3 "	"	35 "	3 "	"	35 "
3½ "	"	40 "	3½ "	"	37½ "
4 "	"	45 "	4 "	"	40 "
4½ "	"	50 "	4½ "	"	45 "
5 "	"	55 "	5 "	"	50 "
5½ "	"	60 "	5½ "	"	55 "
			6 "	"	60 "

The above were the prices of trimmed trees, or trees without lateral branches.

I was much ridiculed on account of my purchase, and for being so credulous as to believe in the practicability of raising silk; my *unlearned* acquaintance denominating it as an *unheard of* piece of folly, and my learned acquaintance maintaining that it was not *unheard of*, but was entirely paralleled by the South Sea Bubble, the Merino Sheep mania, and the Tulip mania of Europe. It was not difficult to perceive that all this declamatory denunciation proceeded from a "zeal without knowledge." The more I read and reflected upon the subject, the more I became strengthened in the conviction, that the silk enterprise was the legitimate offspring of the age—an age, remarkable, not more for the boldness of its enterprises,

than for the eminent success which has attended their prosecution. Believing that a change would soon come over the opinions of my fellow-citizens in relation to this enterprise, I immediately prepared and transmitted to a friend at Annapolis, (the Legislature being then in session,) a bill to charter a Company to be styled "The Somerset Silk Company," which was enacted into a law, and is perpetual, containing liberal provisions, which are not subject to repeal or modification by the Legislature. No attempt was made to organize a Company during that spring. My one hundred *Morus Multicaulis* reached me by the way of Baltimore, about the first of April, 1838. They were planted hastily in a rich sandy loam on the 2d of April, the roots six feet apart each way, and the balance of the tree laid in a furrow and covered two or three inches deep. I fear that in the haste of planting, some of the layers were covered too deep, as in a corner of the lot where the soil was low and very moist, they never vegetated at all, but rotted in the ground. Professional attendance on our County Court and Court of Appeals, prevented my bestowing any further attention upon them, until about the 12th of June, when I found the grass and weeds very much obstructing their growth. I had them ploughed and hoed a few times until the first of August. By the second day of November I had my trees well matured and stripped of their leaves by the frost. On the second day of November, I took up those which had grown from the layers, and cut off the stem from my old roots, below all the branches, leaving the roots in the ground, and covering them up with earth. I had only about three hundred well grown trees from the layers, but the roots had sent forth a great many and very large branches. An extraordinary demand for the tree had arisen, and I could readily have sold all I had, at three cents per bud. I had, during the summer, promised to supply two of my friends with a few thousand buds, or else I would not have sold any. I disposed of eight thousand buds and twenty trees, grown from the layers, for two hundred and fifty dollars, and at that rate, my entire stock was worth more than twelve hundred dollars. Several thousand trees had been raised at Salisbury, and several thousand silk-worms had been successfully fed there, producing some handsome specimens of silk—a demonstration of the truth of what had been said in favor of the silk enterprise, which rather puzzled those very learned theorists, who, a few months before, had so very positively and oracularly pronounced the thing to be utterly impracticable. Public opinion changed sooner than I had anticipated, and when books were opened in Princess Anne, early in December last, for subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Somerset Silk Company," the entire capital authorized by the charter, (twenty-five thousand dollars,) was immediately subscribed for.

About the middle of last April, I planted about thirty thousand buds of the *Multicaulis* of my own raising.—The buds were well matured, had been safely kept, and were planted with great care in a rich soil, well prepared and admirably adapted to their growth—but they shared largely in the general failure to vegetate, owing perhaps, to the cold and dry weather, which ensued their planting. From those 30,000 buds, I have only about 10,000 trees growing, and about 10,000 more from a lot of 750 trees, which I purchased last winter. I expected to have raised at least 50,000 trees, but I shall not have more than 22,000, including the roots I planted this spring.

There can be no doubt of the ability of the *Morus Multicaulis* to endure our winters. In April, 1838, I planted two trees, in the garden, at Nanticoke, in order to let them stand during the winter. They did not grow or mature so well as those planted in the open field, because, I suppose, the shrubbery of the garden prevented the free circulation of the air, and the situation of the garden itself is rather low and moist. They were however uninjured by the winter, except a few immature buds at the tips of the small branches, and they put forth leaves, last spring, by the 10th of April.

I intended to say something of my experience in feeding the silk-worm, but the length to which my letter has already extended, and other engagements, pressing upon my attention, induce me to postpone my remarks upon that subject till another opportunity.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. I. D. JONES.

GEN. MORGAN LEWIS.—At the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of Gen. Washington, lately celebrated in New York, Mr. Adams in a beautiful address, in reply to

one of the toasts, thus alluded to two Patriots of the Revolution, who were present on that interesting occasion:—

"Our days of enjoyment are better than theirs. But our days of enjoyment are the fruits of their days of toil—of danger—of suffering—of lofty and generous exertion;—and can I choose but be reminded of them, when I see at your side [Gen. Morgan Lewis was seated next to the President,] and at mine [Col. John Trumbull,] relics of those trying times, conspicuous as actors in the drama of those days, and still worthy representatives of them? And must we not confess, that if these are the better days for enjoyment, those were the better days for illustrious action?"

From Gen. Lewis the Editor of the American Farmer has received the following letter, expressive of his approbation and good will, with which it would it be affectation in him not to admit that he feels flattered and gratified. *Laus est laudari, a laudato viro.*

As in the remaining leaves of the sybils, the virtues of their departed companions are said to concentrate, so with the surviving soldiers of the Revolution. Would that instead of a gross, contracted, and selfish party spirit, a spirit like theirs were more universally diffused in the bosoms of the first generation that has succeeded them.

The letter is sent for better preservation, and for what benefit it may do the printer and proprietor:—

NEW YORK, 3d June, 1839.

Dear Sir—Although I regret the cause, both as it affects your personal interest, and the reputation of the —, I cannot but be gratified,—Mr. Roberts being better provided for,—with your resumption of the editorial department of the American Farmer. That you have rendered your country much and great service, the candid must acknowledge; and I sincerely hope you may find in your new situation a satisfactory compensation for your future exertions; though I fear the reduction from your original price of subscription, may render it doubtful.

My advanced age, having borne me to the border of 85 years, affords me little prospect of a long continuance of the pleasure and instruction to be derived from your editorial labors. I shall however enjoin on my successor a continuation of my subscription as long as the *Farmer* shall remain under your direction. MORGAN LEWIS.

Extract of a letter from Governor Barbour, of Va. dated Barboursville, July 13th—"I congratulate my brother tillers of the earth on your return to the American Farmer—It formerly diffused a vast amount of information to us—I doubt not in its second series it will be no less beneficial, and consequently you will place my name among your subscribers."

From a distinguished friend on the Eastern Shore of Md. enclosing a subscription list and the money for the same: "I wish the list was much larger—*Marylanders* especially should sustain the "American Farmer," the pioneer of American agricultural periodicals, published in the heart of their own state, and again edited by its very able, original, proprietor—Gratitude to him, who early and zealously contributed his efforts to 'speed the plough.'"

GREAT YIELD OF OATS.—From the Hagerstown Torch Light of 1st August, 1839:

THE SUN BEAT AGAIN.—The Sun of Friday last, thus boasts of a tall bunch of oats:—

"The Tallest Yet—A gentleman brought to our office on Tuesday, a bunch of oats which exceeds every thing of the kind we have seen yet. The stalks are thirty-two in number, and four feet six inches in height, and the beards nearly one foot in length, clustered with the heaviest grain. It was taken from a lot near the Point spring, where it had grown, apparently without being planted."

This is not a circumstance to some of our Washington county oats. We have a stalk that can beat the Sun's whole bunch. Col. Rohrbach, of Sharpsburg, has a crop of oats, in which there are stalks 6 feet 6 inches high, bearing in or about 222 grains each. The Sun's bunch would look like a pigmy alongside of a bunch of the Colonel's oats.

Some days since Mr. Matthews of this county, told the Editor of the American Farmer that he had just seen the product of one grain of Oats, which consisted of 63 stalks;

that he counted the grains on one of them, which he considered an average of the whole, and found it to have on it 80 grains, making an aggregate of 5040 grains from one. Does the Torch Light mean that a single stalk had 222 grains on it? It's not easy to eclipse the SUN, with a Torch Light to help it.

A ROADSTER STALLION—OR STALLION TO GET ROADSTERS.—The following description recommendatory of a horse is by one of the best judges of a horse, and one of the best horsemen in this or any other country.

Maryland is one of the last places in creation where such a horse would be sold, or would meet with adequate encouragement as a Stallion. Our citizens are taxed annually for horses sent in from other States an amount that would exceed all belief, but if you offer them the use of a Stallion, calculated to get superb harness horses, even at \$20 a mare, forty-nine out of fifty would send their mares to a "barrel of corn" scrub in preference. So if you take into any of the Counties a bull that shall cost \$500 in England, and that would in any new State, be encouraged at \$25 a cow, here he would not get 5 cows at \$3, and if you charged at all, you need never offer for the Legislature, especially if opposed by the keeper of a cross roads or public road store, to retail liquor "by the small," and notorious receiver of stolen goods, as some of them are. But to the horse—Bellfounder Morgan—the price of which is \$2000.

"I think he possesses the best properties as a roadster of any horse ever bred in New England. This you may think is a strong expression, considering the many fine roadsters we have bred. It is a fact of great notoriety, that New England, within the last forty years, has produced more, and better roadsters, than any other section of this, and perhaps any other country. It has been said, and I believe it cannot be contradicted with propriety, that there has never been a breed of horses in New England, which have proved so eminently useful as the Morgan breed. They have often excited the admiration of strangers, foreigners, &c. They combine in a great degree the properties so desirable to New England Yankee notions, viz: go to church, go to mill, under the saddle, before the gig, to the coach, and before the plough. They excel in great endurance, carrying weight a long distance, noble and generous spirited, with a docility of temper, that the most timid can drive them, but if put to their mettle, they are a full hand for the best whip.

The origin of this breed of horses is as follows:—Some time about 1796 to 1800, a French Canadian horse accidentally foaled a full blood thorough bred racing mare, and when she dropped her colt, the owner gave it to a man in Vermont, by the name of Gass Morgan. At 3 years old this colt showed uncommon powers, and Mr. Shovey, the man who broke and trained him, informed me, that he had frequently seen him run one-quarter of a mile in fifteen seconds. This colt was called the *Gass Morgan*—hence the Morgan breed of horses. The *Gass Morgan* lived over 30 years; he was of great vigor. Mr. Shovey showed me a superior horse of his get, which he assured me was the 13th foal of the same day's get, by this horse. The *Gass Morgan* horse was the crack Stallion in Vermont, and that vicinity, for more than twenty-five years, and he probably produced more foals than any other horse on record: he was the sire of the famous *Sherman Morgan* horse, a stallion of merit, extraordinary powers, and fine properties.

I obtained some years since a remarkable fine mare which was got by the *Gass Morgan* horse. She had been owned in my neighborhood several years by a baker by trade, who resided sixteen miles from Boston. She had been driven in his bread-cart with a load of bread into Boston and back again, six days in the week, for several years, hardly missing a day. Her stile and fleetness excited much attention. After obtaining this mare, I put the imported horse *Bellfounder* to her, and she dropped me a filly; and when this filly was 4 years old, I put the *Sherman Morgan* horse to her, and she dropped me the colt which I call the *Bellfounder Morgan*.

Bellfounder was imported from England in 1822, by James Bratt, Esq. of Boston. Bellfounder was sired by that well known fast and high bred trotter, old Bellfounder, out of Velocity, by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, out of

Miss Harvy, by Eclipse. Velocity trotted on the Norwich road in 1806, sixteen miles in one hour; and although she broke fifteen times into a gallop, and as often turned round, won her match. In 1808 she trotted twenty-eight miles in 1 hour and 47 minutes, and has often done many other great performances against time.

Bellfounder at 5 years old, trotted two miles in less than six minutes, and the following year was matched for 200 guineas to trot nine miles in thirty minutes, which he won easily by 23 seconds. His owner shortly afterwards challenged to perform with him seventeen miles and a half in one hour, but it was not accepted.

Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Fireways*, which breed of horses stand unrivalled in England either for gig or saddle.

With these materials I have attempted to breed a horse to order, to combine as much as possible, bottom, speed, health, constitution, vigour and good temper—legs showing bone and muscle of the blood horse; chest and body, round, full and compact; shoulders well laid in; back short with good couplings; neck rising prompt from the shoulders, and a good length, with light head, well placed; all of which are most admirably combined and well developed in my *Bellfounder Morgan*.

Bellfounder Morgan is fifteen hands and one inch high, well grown, a beautiful dapple chesnut color, with a coat comparing with a thoroughbred horse; his gait is free, easy, true and regular; he trots a mile in three minutes, varying but a few seconds, now, although he has never been trained, nor never has eaten 4 bushels of any kind of grain, since he was foaled. I have managed him wholly myself; he is perfectly safe, and well broken, before a gig; or under the saddle: he has never shown a vicious act, and is gay and prompt. I have never seen a sounder horse to my knowledge—I believe he is without a blemish.

I have been many years in accomplishing this object, and know not how to combine more useful properties in any one horse. As a Stallion, his value can hardly be calculated. I feel a great confidence, that on some of the fine-blooded mares in your section of the country, he might produce foals of the speed and bottom of Tom Thumb and Rater; and as a gig and saddle horse, is not excelled: he is quiet and perfectly manageable in the gig or saddle, on the road. In France, and many other places, the horses in common use, and their cavalry, are entire. My family chaise horse, milk cart horse, and team horses, are entire, and no more trouble than geldings.

Having had repeated enquiries from your section of the country, for gig and saddle horses, has induced me to address you on this subject.

If any gentleman, or a number of gentlemen, of your acquaintance, should feel disposed to purchase the Bellfounder Morgan, to be used at the proper season, as a Stallion, they could not render a greater public good for improving the breed of horses, for roadsters. Besides, I think he might earn all I ask for him, in one season, with you. Yours, very truly, SAMUEL JAKES."

THE COTTON CIRCULAR.—The following from a late number of the Charleston Mercury, is in close correspondence with our observations on the same subject, but better expressed.

The Circular.—If the planter has cotton to sell and the manufacturer wants it they can trade without bank intervention. If the Bank of England depresses the price of manufactured cottons—so that to pay high prices for the raw material would ruin the manufacturer—can the planter compel the manufacturer to pay higher prices by holding back his crop—or is he not bound and in the end compelled to share with his customer the evil of the times? Besides, no combination here to pinch the manufacturer, will bring the Bank of England to terms. Are not the planters safe in doing their own business and selling their crops as they come to market at the current price, than if they made a speculating corporation, or a combination of corporations, the controllers of their interest. Let them beware of making themselves slaves in seeking a deliverer. Let them retain the management of their own business.

So long as America is the debtor country, she must be subject to the fluctuations which affect her creditor. In the end she must pay. If England is embarrassed, she must press her debtors. She cannot be expected always to be shooting arrows of credit across the Atlantic to find the lost arrow, as our banks do, by lending more to their

heaviest debtors, and thus embarking more largely with those whose sinking they dread. England will not go on the sink or swim policy with us. Shall we therefore embark, sink or swim, with all our speculators? Let us do our old safe business, and let those only who make haste to be rich, experience the wo pronounced against it. It is intolerable that the haste of a few, should claim the right to put a whole section into a jog trot. The old merchants and planters are resolved to do no more than their regular wheel work, and will not be trotted out by the jockies. They would rather laugh and be fat than fuss and grow lean.

THE CHINESE TREE CORN.

John S. Skinner, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I purchased last spring of Gideon B. Smith, Esq. an ear of the above corn, which had been grown by Mr. Grant Thorburn, of Hallets' Cove, New York, a part of which I planted in a bed in my garden, and as the success which has attended this experiment, may, in part, be owing to the preparation of the ground and mode of culture, it may be as well to detail it. The bed was at first highly manured with fresh stable dung, then spaded deep. The ground being thus prepared, I had holes dug, four feet apart, about four inches deep, in each of which I dropped two grains of corn, the which I covered with a compost of equal parts of spent ashes and rich mould. When the corn first came up it looked yellow, and supposing that it might be owing to too much acidity being in the ground, I sprinkled over each hill about half a gill of equal parts of air-slaked lime and plaster of paris, which I mixed with the soil by gently stirring the earth around the plants of corn. I subsequently gave it three thorough weedings and hoeings, taking care each time to make my hoe penetrate deeply into the earth, and each time increasing the size of the hill around the roots. As directed by the notice published by Mr. Thorburn, I have suffered the suckers to remain, and from the luxuriant appearance of my corn and its prolific yield, I have no doubt he has hit upon the right plan of cultivating it.

Attracted by its fine appearance, I was induced a day or two since, to go into the patch and count the number of ears upon some of the hills. Upon one I counted ten, upon another fourteen, and upon a third, nineteen ears. This being from two grains of corn planted, must be considered a good yield. This corn is a pearly white, of the flint variety, the ears medium sized, and I have no doubt will make an excellent crop corn. It grows to the ordinary height, yields a great abundance of fodder, and is withal an early corn, having been sufficiently advanced two weeks since for roasting ears. On strong ground, well manured, with suitable culture, I have no doubt it may be made to yield an average acreable product of a hundred bushels. In the fall I will measure my little patch, and give you a faithful account of its yield in *long ears* as well as *nubbins*, by which you will be able to form a correct idea of its adaptation to field culture.

By mistake, two dozen ears of the same corn was pulled some days since for table use, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is equally as sweet as the sugar corn, with this in its favor, that the ears are nearly twice the size.

Whether this corn originated from a few grains found in a chest of tea, as asserted by Mr. Thorburn, I will not pretend to say; but of this I am certain—it is a most excellent variety, and is worthy of extensive cultivation.

Should this hastily written note be deemed worthy of insertion, you can give it a place, and oblige, your ob't. servant,
EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Midberry Grove, Baltimore Co. July 31, 1839.

PER CONTRA—Under the management of our friend Roberts, any corn would yield a good crop. Until we received his communication, tree corn had with us taken its place among the *humbags* of the day.

In the last number of the *Farmers' Register* a correspondent, communicating to the editor the result of careful trials in Fairfax County, Virginia, shewing the great value of lime, remarks as to the Tree corn: "By the way, I planted two ears of 'Chinese tree corn,' upon land well manured and limed—the result will prove it absolutely worthless, and more like a rush than a tree."

Mr. Herbeumont's treatise on the cultivation of the Vine, &c. will be concluded in our next.

For the American Farmer.

Whether are Country Groceries of real utility?—and how far may they with propriety be restricted.

It is contended, Mr. Editor, that country groceries, and by the term I mean those shops which are kept almost entirely for the sale of ardent spirit,—are of great use to the neighborhoods in which they are placed, inasmuch as they supply those who are unable, or have not the opportunity, to procure them elsewhere, with the necessities of life—and the argument when applied to such as are kept by men of good moral standing, is correct—but men of this character, be it remarked, en passant, are rarely found the retailer of such articles, as the shops are which we are treating of—I myself have never been able to see the good arising from their establishment in a neighborhood—but admitting the benefit, the evils are fifty-fold; they are innumerable—they become the daily, hourly resort of the poor miserable white man, whose morals are destroyed, whose family is reduced to the most wretched poverty, and want, and his little farm, by the judicious cultivation of which his family might have obtained a tolerable subsistence, is sold under deed of trust, and purchased in most instances by the keeper of this nuisance (this fiend of Hell) at a price greatly beneath its real value.

The corrupter of youth they are the primary cause of all our poor-houses being filled—they supply our jails and penitentiaries—they are the origin of every crime or offence in which our courts of justice are called on to interpose their authority. P—, of H—, after having kept a grocery of the character above alluded to several years, brought a charge against J—, one of his neighbors, in bonds and accounts, of \$7000, the consideration for which it is said was (except a very small part of it) whiskey of the most indifferent kind, sold to J— by the pint, $\frac{1}{4}$ gal. &c.—Tolerably shrewd and sensible himself, P—, I have understood, by his management actually recovered every cent of it, leaving the poor wretch J— a perfect wreck in mind and property—a single instance out of many that have come under my observation—this, though, is what is called the glorious privilege of being independent—better understood by the people, when they come to pay a heavy tax for the support of the children of such independent gentlemen, which children, with the aid of charity are brought up untaught, unenlightened, and in that degree corrupt, and nuisances to society—Nor are these the only objections to "grog-shops" or groceries—they destroy the morals of our slaves by the purchasing of them, at unseasonable hours, and at very reduced prices, small portions of the produce of our farms—They corrupt our negro-wagoners, and to such an extent is this latter evil carried, that it demands immediate correction—it is no longer to be borne! It is our misfortune, sir, to be placed in a section of the country whence our produce has to be wagoned to market, and the road along which we carry it, as is the case with all the roads in lower Virginia, where they are much travelled by wagons, are infested at intervals of from ten to fifteen miles with shops of this kind, at which the provision for our teams, and frequently (if it can be done without detection) a portion of the loading is bartered for a trifling sum, paid partly in the most indifferent whiskey, and partly in money—for it is the custom of these individuals to sell at a profit of 3 or 400 per cent. in order that they may be indemnified in a measure for their nefarious practices—but our teams are frequently so much reduced by the time our crops are delivered, as to require that they should be rested and fattened before they can perform the ordinary plantation work. And are the farmers and planters to suffer these evils, that their neighbors, who, too poor to buy elsewhere, may have the privilege of rendering himself still poorer by buying of him? Forbid it law! forbid it justice! And will one say, "law does forbid it"—true, but does law prevent it? or will the evil be prevented, until the people, the farmers and planters more particularly, can be aroused from their lethargy and persuaded to act—But until you enlighten the people, (which cannot be done so long as those pests of society have them and their legislators, as you have so conclusively shewn, entirely under their power,) what is to be done? Are we still to bear it? are we to continue to groan under the burden? No: let all moral men, let all who have regard for the welfare of our common country—let all who have any love for their neighbors, or society, unite as one man, and say, *the evil shall not be!* Let them pledge themselves to look into these things! and keep a watchful eye on any grocer who is not "above suspicion." "Union is strength"—and it is much more important in matters of this kind, than in those things

in which they are daily exhorted by the public press to act on with unity—By uniting their action in the one case, they do individuals, they do themselves, they do the human race good—in the other, they do the dirty work of a party—they are exhorted, virtually, to act as the tools of a few demagogues!

To illustrate the importance of men's acting with unity in these things—Suppose a single individual, a justice of the peace, though he be sworn to support the laws of his country, and to see them enforced, was to undertake its execution through his office, what a stir would be raised! what a turmoil! how stoutly the finger of ridicule, scorn and contempt would be pointed at him, and how often would he have it said of him, "Proud man, dressed in a little brief authority," he suffers no one to escape—and how excessively unpopular he becomes! Not so with a society of men—their acts and opinions are respected! Let them be persuaded to act then on a subject where action is praiseworthy, and will redound to their unspeakable advantage, and whose inaction is condemnation before God and man, and must be to them, great injury! And in the mean time could not our legislatures be prevailed on to enact a law requiring of all applicants for licenses to keep taverns or groceries, that they present to the court or authority granting such licenses, a certificate signed by two or more magistrates, going to testify to the good moral reputation which the applicant has sustained—and that our authorities shall in no case grant a license when the applicant is not *decidedly* of such a steady character as suspicion even shall not fall on him? If men have led immoral or dissipated lives they will be deterred by a requisition of this sort from applying for license—whereas, men of a contrary character would just as soon seek a license so, as they would by the prevailing mode—And would not men engaged in that business too be more circumspect in their dealings, because of their liability to fail in getting a license on the next application? which I think should be annual.

I have written thus much, Mr. Editor, as much to shew how highly I approve of your praiseworthy and patriotic attempts to put down these curses on society, as to aid as far as I may in the glorious but arduous undertaking—breasting the current of popular indignation, as you will have to do, if your resolves are carried out—it will be necessary that you be supported by the *expressed* approbation of all good men—Indeed, in these our days of freedom the much boasted *liberty of the press*, 'tis so rare a thing to see an editor of a paper take any step which is to make him unpopular with any class of persons, that cases of this kind should be applauded and marked by every well-wisher to freedom—The liberty of the press in these days has degenerated into a blind subservience to party, and you no longer see within the limits of the union a paper whose conductor is not sold to a party—with one or two honorable exceptions, they have all of them their price—but the object of all is to deceive the people and disguise the truth—hence in my opinion he who has the independence to dare to go in opposition to what is deemed popular opinion, deserves, and I hope will receive the applause of all whom it may concern. Respectfully,
Louisa, Va. 1839.

M.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

Dear Sir—This circular has been addressed to the Diplomatic corps and the officers of the Navy, and I cannot but contemplate beneficial results. Yours respectfully,
H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Appended to the circular are the following

DIRECTIONS FOR PUTTING UP AND TRANSPLANTING SEEDS.

With a view to the transmission of seeds from distant countries, the first object of care is to obtain seeds that are fully ripe, and in a sound and healthy state. To this the strictest attention should be paid; otherwise, all the care and trouble that may be bestowed on them will have been wasted on objects utterly useless.

Those seeds that are not dry when gathered, should be rendered so by exposure to the air, in the shade.

When dry, the seeds should be put into paper bags. Common brown paper has been found to answer well for making such bags. But as the mode of manufacturing that paper varies in different countries, the precaution should be used of putting a portion of the seeds in other kinds of paper. Those that most effectually exclude air and moisture are believed to be the best for that purpose. It would be proper, also, to enclose some of the seeds in paper or

cloth that has been steeped in melted beeswax. It has been recommended that seeds collected in a moist country, or season, be packed in charcoal.

After being put up according to any of these modes, the seeds should be enclosed in a box; which should be covered with pitch, to prevent them from damp, insects, and mice. During the voyage, they should be kept in a cool, airy, and dry situation; not in the hold of the ship.

The oily seeds soonest lose their germinating faculty. They should be put in a box with sandy earth, in the following manner: first, about two inches of earth at the bottom; into this the seeds should be placed at distances proportionate to their size; on these another layer of earth about an inch thick; and then another layer of seeds: and so on, with alternate layers of earth and seeds until the box is filled within about a foot of the top, which space should be filled with sand; taking care that the earth and sand be well put in, that the seeds may not get out of place. The box should then be covered with a close network of cord, well pitched, or with split hoops or laths well pitched, so as to admit the air without exposing the contents of the box to be disturbed by mice or accident. The seeds thus put up will germinate during their passage, and will be in a state to be planted immediately on their arrival.

Although some seeds with a hard shell, such as nuts, peaches, plums, &c., do not come up until a long time after they are sown, it would be proper, when the kernel is oily, to follow the method just pointed out, that they may not turn rancid on the passage. This precaution is also useful for the family of laurels, (*laurineæ*) and that of myrtles, (*myrti*), especially when they have to cross the equatorial seas.

To guard against the casualties to which seeds in a germinating state may be exposed during a long voyage, and as another means of ensuring the success of seeds of the kinds here recommended to be put into boxes with earth, it would be well, also, to enclose some of them (each seed separately) in a coat of beeswax, and afterwards pack them in a box covered with pitch.

It may not be necessary, in every case, to observe all the precautions here recommended in regard to the putting up and transmission of seeds; but it is believed that there will be the risk in departing from them, in proportion to the distance of the country from which the seeds are to be brought, and to the difference of its latitude, or of the latitudes through which they will pass on the voyage. It is not intended, however, by these instructions, to exclude the adoption of any other modes of putting up and transmitting seeds and plants, which are in use in any particular place, and which have been found successful, especially if more simple. And it is recommended, that not only the aid of competent persons be accepted in procuring and putting up the seeds and plants, but that they be invited to offer any suggestions in regard to the treatment of the plants during the voyage, and their cultivation and use afterwards.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

A TREATISE ON WHEAT.

ON THE VARIETIES, PROPERTIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF WHEAT.—BY JOHN LE COUTEUR.

(Continued.)

On the Roots and growth of Wheat.

It has been stated that wheat, when sown in November or December, appears in seventeen or nineteen days. An excellent article in the *Georgical Essays*, led me to repeat a course of experiments made by the author, who speaks of them in the following manner: "It is not sufficient for a farmer to be acquainted with the nature of different soils; he should be acquainted with the nature of such plants as are used in field husbandry. The soil and roots are so intimately connected, that the knowledge of both becomes essential. Wheat has two sets of roots: the first comes immediately from the grain, the other shoots from the crown some time after. I shall distinguish them by *Seminal* and *Coronal* roots.

"Plants, according to their species, observe a regular uniformity in the manner of spreading their roots; for which reason, the same grain cannot be continued long upon the same soil. It is not that each takes from the earth such parts as are congenial? The food of all plants is the same; only some require more, some less; some take it near the surface, others seek it deeper. This opens to our view a noble field of instruction. A careful inspection of a healthy root, will at once demonstrate the bias

of nature. An examination of the soil will show how far that and the roots will coincide.

"This is the rational basis of the change of species so well understood in Norfolk, where sprouted plants always follow those that root superficially.

"Wheat being subject to the severity of winter, its roots are wonderfully disposed to withstand the inclemency of the season. A view of their shape will direct us in the manner of sowing that grain to the most advantage; and at the same time enables us to account for some of the phenomena observable in the growth of it. I have observed that wheat has a double root. The first, or *seminal* root, is pushed out at the same time with the germ, which, together with the farina, nourishes the plant, until it has formed its crown."

As I think I have followed the same course of experiments with even more care than the author of the above extract, I shall state my own observations in corroboration of it.



[Fig. 19.—A grain of wheat sown on the 12th January, 1834, was in this state the 27th January following; 16 days sown.]

Fig. 19.—Appearance of a grain of wheat which had been sown three inches deep, on the 12th January, after sixteen days growth, with its germ and seminal root.

Fig. 20.—Appearance of a grain of wheat after fifty-two days growth, the coronal roots not yet having pushed; A, the origin of the crown from which the plant tillers; B, the pipe of communication, covered with a membranous sheath; C, the grain with its seminal roots.

Fig. 21.—A grain of wheat after sixty days growth, just forming its upper set, or coronal roots. This was sown about three inches deep, thus the plants having been drawn from

nature, and being exact in dimensions, show its process. A, the crown of the plant beginning to tiller; B, two coronal roots, an inch below the surface; C, pipe of communication of the seed, one inch and a half long.

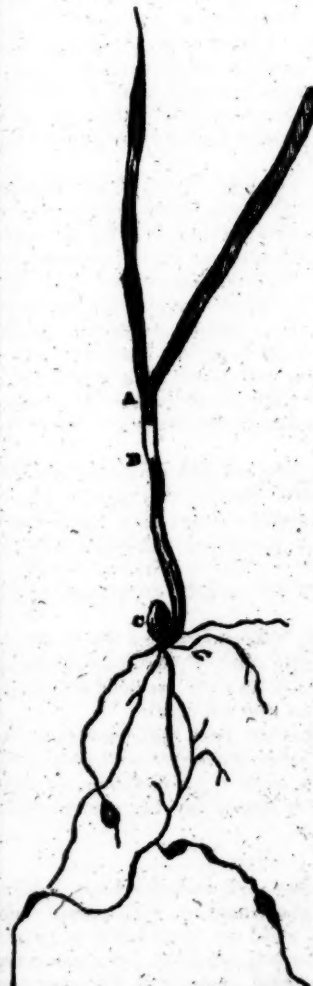
"In the Spring, when the crown has become sufficiently large, it detaches a number of strong fibres, which push themselves obliquely downwards. These are the *coronal* roots. A small pipe preserves the communication between them and the *seminal* roots. It makes an essential part of the plant, and is observed to be longer or shorter, according to the depth that the seed has been buried. It is remarkable, however, that the crown is always formed just within the surface. Its place is the same, whether the grain has been sown deep or superficial. I believe I do not err, when I call this *vegetable instinct*.

"As the increase and fructification of the plant depends upon the vigorous absorption of the coronal roots, it is no wonder, that they should fix themselves so near the surface, where the soil is always the richest.

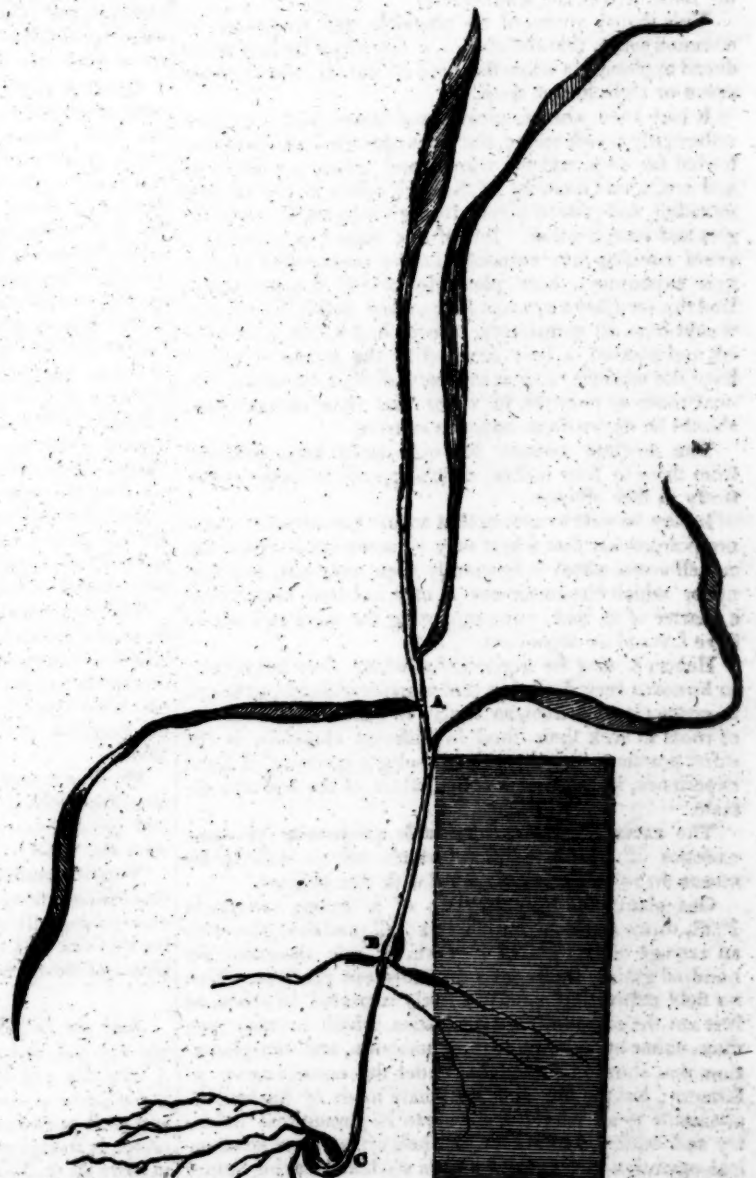
"From an attention to this circumstance, we are led to explain the operation of *top dressings*. In the northern countries, wheat is generally sown late. When the frost comes, the coronal roots, being young, are frequently chilled. This inconvenience may, however, be easily prevented, by sowing more early, and burying the seed deeper. The *seminal* roots being out of the reach of the frost, will then be enabled to send up nourishment to the crown, by means of the pipe of communication."

Fig. 22.—Shows a plant of wheat sown superficially. A, the crown and roots; B, the pipe of communication; C, the seminal roots, and capsule of the grain.

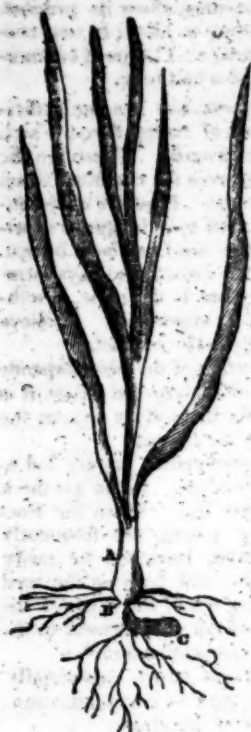
"Hence, it is obvious, that wheat sown superficially, must be exposed to the severity of the frost, from the shortness of the pipe of communication.



[Fig. 20.—A grain of Dantzic wheat sown on the 7th Dec. 1832, and taken up on the 1st February following, had not yet formed its coronal roots.]



[Fig. 21.—Exact in dimensions after Nature. J. Le Couteur, 15th April, 1833.]



[Fig. 22.]

low, while the upper set, or coronal roots receive theirs from the richer particles of the manure, which rise near the surface of the soil, also from top dressings, and from the influences of the atmosphere.

This theory appeared so plausible and consonant to common sense, that the author, a few years back, was induced to plough in some fine seed of Dantzic wheat, about seven or eight inches deep.

It had been soaked, picked, and limed, and was in a rather pulpy, soft state; the consequence was, that being buried too deep, and the winter and spring proving cold and wet, a vast quantity of the seed rotted instead of germinating, and proved a very losing crop, much to his regret and mortification. It is of the utmost importance to avoid running into extremes in the prosecution of any new experiment, how plausible soever it may appear. Had the seed been sown at four inches depth, it probably would have all germinated, or even had it been less soaked, and pickled a less time. But the intention was to have the seminal roots at as great a distance from the coronal roots as possible, in order that their nourishment should be drawn from opposite sources.

The medium distance has ever since been followed from three to four inches, which appears to answer perfectly in this climate.

It may be well to notice, that nature has in some measure pointed out that wheat may be sown quite superficial, as self-sown wheat is frequently seen very rich and fine, under which circumstances it may not have been buried a quarter of an inch, even supposing the wind and rain to have favored its deposition.

Hence, it may be argued, that wheat does not require to be sown very deep, but that a medium depth, sufficient to protect it from frost, so as also to enable its distinct set of roots to seek their food in different channels, is the safest practice; the exact depth being a question of local experience, in relation with the nature of the soil and climate.

The extraordinary and valuable propensity of some varieties of wheat, to tiller, which others will by no means do so much, is connected with this chapter.

One plant from a single grain of a downy variety, in 1833, threw out thirty-two tillers; all produced ears with an average of fifty grains to each, or one thousand six hundred grains from one; an enormous produce, which no field cultivation could be fairly expected to attain, as it is not the extraordinary quantities, which art may produce, either by extreme care, subdivision, and transplantation, that should be brought under the consideration of farmers; but the fair and legitimate mode of husbandry, attainable to all who will devote to its pursuit that industry and inquiry, without which, their art is a mere mechanical operation, throwing in a little seed, and leaving nature to do the rest. The average tillering of that productive variety I have alluded to, was fifteen on forty plants

clearly evincing a prolific habit which has since been established. To ascertain this prolific habit, was one of the great objects I have in view.

(To be continued.)

THE SILK CULTURE.

WASHINGTON, 27th July, 1839.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir: In the last No. of the "American Farmer" I saw a "caution" by J. M. Garnett, Esq. of Virginia, against "digging up those parts of their grounds wherein they have supposed their multicaulis cuttings to be dead." Upon examining yesterday in my garden where I had planted a few cuttings several weeks since, and which I supposed had rotted in the ground, I found several of them just breaking the surface, and I entertain the hope that many others will come up and grow, if not disturbed in the ground. We had $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain here on the 24th. Yours very truly, J. F. CALLAN.

SILK CULTURE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Having had the pleasure, a few days ago, of viewing Mr. J. Mason's large and flourishing plantations of the *Multicaulis* and *Canton Mulberry*, to which, by his advertisement, he invites the attention of purchasers, we should think that they present a good opportunity for those who wish to contract for supplies of either kind, of undoubted quality and vigorous growth. Mr. M. has had the good fortune to rear a large crop of the *Canton* variety, from seed of undoubted genuineness, which, without, however, pretending to any knowledge of such matters, appeared to us, in all respects—in size and tenderness of leaf, and in vigor—equal to the *Multicaulis*, and in favor of which, indeed, a better informed friend expressed a preference. Some of the *Canton* trees were already six feet high from cuttings, and eight feet high from roots. The annexed notice of Mr. Mason's *Cocoonery* we find in the *Georgetown Advocate* of Monday:—*Nat. Int.*

GEORGETOWN SILK COCOONERY.—We paid a short visit on Saturday morning to the capacious cocoonery of Mr. John Mason, Jr. situated on the Heights of Georgetown, in the rear of his residence, on the banks of Rock creek, and returned highly pleased with the curiosity that carried us there. The building has been erected during the past spring, on the most approved plan, for the express purpose of entering extensively into the rearing of the silkworm, and is large, airy, and in every respect calculated for the purpose.

Mr. Mason procured his eggs direct from France, but from some cause or other, not more than one-quarter of them hatched, consequently those that he has raised this year will be principally reserved for the next season, when he will commence with renewed vigor. In consequence of the scarcity of the *moris multicaulis* leaves, he has fed them entirely on the common mulberry, and the cocoons are as large and close as any we have ever seen—some of which are white, and others of a light yellow. He has now a number feeding on the *moris multicaulis*, and will be enabled to judge of the relative value of the two species of mulberry.

The enterprising proprietor has also about one hundred thousand *moris multicaulis* trees of this year's growth, which are certainly the largest we have seen, that will undoubtedly bring a ready market at prices that will fully remunerate him for the heavy outlay that he has been to in the erection of the buildings and the cultivation of the trees.

Mr. Mason and his lady both superintend the establishment themselves, in the true spirit of American enterprise and perseverance, and look on their tremendous family with the most earnest care and solicitude.

Notwithstanding all that has been said concerning the "multicaulis fever," and other contemptuous sneers at the enterprising silk-growers, there is no doubt in our mind but that silk will, at no very distant day, become one of the principal American staples.

Soil for the Sugar Beet.—A deep rich loam is best; but any soil that can be made mellow, will answer well. A very dry soil does not yield so large beets, but sweet and nutritious ones. The soil should be free from stones and well pulverised to a good depth, that the root may pierce it freely, and grow smooth and handsome. Plant in rows 24 or 30 inches apart, and leave the beets ten inches from each other in the rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared and well manured.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT—Blackberry Syrup. We are indebted to a friend for the following recipe for making blackberry syrup—This syrup is said to be almost specific for the summer complaint—in 1832 it was successful in more than one case of *cholera*—The fruit is now ripe, and the present is the proper time to make it:

To 2 quarts of juice of blackberries, add
1 lb. loaf sugar;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. nutmegs; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. alspice;
Boil all together for a short time, and when cold add a pint of 4th proof brandy.

You will save many bitter tears by publishing the above in your valuable paper. From a tea spoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is to be given. It may spoil practice, but it will save life.

[We were requested to insert the above by a person who has tested its efficacy.]

FEVER AND AGUE—EFFECTUAL REMEDY.—The following simple recipe has never been known to fail, and is now published for the benefit of such as may be suffering under this disagreeable complaint:—One oz. Yellow Peruvian Bark, quarter oz. Cream Tartar, one table spoonful pulverized Cloves, one pint Tenueriffe Wine. Mix together. Shake it well, and take a wine glass full every two hours after the fever is off.

N. B. Before taking the above, a dose of Epsom Salts, or other medicine, should be administered, to cleanse the stomach, and render the cure more speedy and certain.—*N. Y. Amer.*

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR SWEETMEATS AND JELLIES.—In preparing sugar for sweetmeats, let it be entirely dissolved before you put on the fire. If you dissolve it in water, allow about half a pint of water to a pound of sugar. If you boil the sugar before you add the fruit to it, it will be improved in clearness by passing it through a flannel bag. Skim off the brown scum, all the time it is boiling. If sweetmeats are boiled too long, they will lose their flavor and become a dark color. If boiled too short a time, they will not keep well.—You may ascertain when jelly is done, by dropping a small spoonful in a glass of water. If it spreads and mixes with the water, it requires more boiling. If it sinks in a lump to the bottom, it is sufficiently done. This trial must be made after the jelly is cold. Raspberry jelly requires more boiling than any other sort—black currant jelly less. Keep your jellies, &c. in glass jars, or in those of white queensware.

TO MAKE CURRANT JELLY.—Pick your currants very carefully, and if it be necessary to wash them, be sure they are thoroughly drained. Place them in a stone jar, well covered, in a pot of boiling water. When cooked soft, strain them through a coarse cloth, add one pound of fine Havana sugar to each pound of jelly put into a jar, and cover as above. Or you may break your currants with a pestle and squeeze them through a cloth. Put a pint of clean sugar to a pint of juice, and boil it very slowly till it becomes rosy.

This is an excellent article, especially in sickness, and no family need or ought to be without a supply.

CHERRY JAM.—To twelve pounds of Kentish or duke cherries, when ripe, weigh one pound of sugar; break the stones of part and blanch them; then put them to the fruit and sugar, and boil all gently till the jam comes clear from the pan. Pour it into China plates to come up dry to table. Keep in boxes with white paper between.

CURRANT JAM, BLACK, RED OR WHITE.—Let the fruit be very ripe, pick it clean from the stalks, bruise it, and to every pound put three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar; stir it well and boil half an hour.

TO PRESERVE RASPBERRIES.—Pick your raspberries in a dry day, just before they are fully ripe; lay them on a dish, beat and sift their weight of fine sugar, and strew it over them. To every quart of raspberries, take a quart of red currant jelly, and put to it its weight of fine sugar; boil and skim it well, then put in your raspberries, and give them a scald. Take them off and let them stand over two hours; then set them on again, and scald until they look clear.

GRAPE JELLY.—Pick the grapes from the stems, wash and drain them. Mash them with a spoon. Put them in the preserving kettle and cover them with a large plate; boil them ten minutes; then pour them into your jelly

bag and squeeze out the juice. Allow a pint of juice to a pound of sugar. Put the sugar and juice into the kettle, and boil twenty minutes, skimming them well. Fill your glasses while the jelly is warm, and tie them up with papers dipped in brandy.

TO DRY CHERRIES.—To every five pounds of cherries, stoned, weigh one of sugar double-refined. Put the fruit into a preserving pan with very little water, make both scalding hot; take the fruit out and immediately dry them; put them into a pan again, strewing the sugar between each layer of cherries; let it stand to melt; then set the pan on the fire, and make it scalding hot as before; take it off, and repeat this thrice with the sugar. Drain them from the syrup, and lay them singly to dry on dishes in the sun or on the stove. When dry, put them into a sieve, dip it into a pan of cold water, and draw it instantly out again, and pour them on a fine soft cloth; dry them, and set them once more in the hot sun, or on a stove. Keep them in a box with layers of white paper in a dry place. This way is the best to give plumpness to the fruit, as well as color and flavor.

PEACH JELLY.—Wipe the wool well off your peaches, which should be free stones and not too ripe, and cut them in quarters. Crack the stones and break the kernels small. Put the peaches and kernels into a covered jar, set them in boiling water, and let them boil till they are soft.—Strain them through a jelly bag until all the juice is squeezed out. Allow a pint of loaf sugar to a pint of juice. Put the sugar and juice into a preserving kettle, and boil them twenty minutes, skimming very carefully. Put the jelly warm into glasses, and when cold tie them up with brandied papers. [Plum and green-grape jelly may be made in the same manner with the kernels, which greatly improve the flavor.]

A substitute for Paint.—(Cream Color.) Ten pounds French Yellow, six pounds Spanish White, five pounds Glue, one table spoonful Venetian Red. Dissolve the glue in six quarts of water, over a fire, add as much cold water to the French Yellow and Spanish White, as will make them of the consistence of cream. Then unite the whole with the Glue water, and put it on with a white-wash brush. It will resemble oil paint of a handsome cream color, and stands well.

A durable white-wash for brick buildings, and out-buildings, and fences of wood: One peck of White Lime, quarter pound blue Vitriol, half pound clean brown Sugar, one pint of Salt. Add as much water as may be necessary to put it on with a common paint brush.

Stucco White-Wash.—Ten pounds Lime or Spanish White, half pound Glue, two pounds Flour Rice, boiled to a paste, one pound brown Sugar, one pound Rock or common Salt. Add if you please quarter pound Gum Arabic, and prepare it warm.—*Patriot.*

PROGRESS AND DECAY OF SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

In a note appended to the Report made by the late Southern Convention, we find the following curious statistics of Southern Commerce as compared with Northern.

The statistics of the United States enable us to present the following statements, exhibiting at one view the rise, progress, and decay of Southern Commerce. They are extracted from one of the documents formerly published by this Convention, and show that the time was, when the people of the South were the largest importers in the country.

In 1769, the value of imports of the several colonies was as follows:

Of Virginia,	£851,140 sterling.
—New England States,	561,000 do
—New York,	189,000 do
—Pennsylvania,	400,000 do
—South Carolina,	555,000 do

The exports were in about the same proportion; Virginia exporting nearly four times as much as New York; and South Carolina nearly twice as much as New York and Pennsylvania together; and five times as much as all the New England States united.

The same relative proportion of imports is preserved until the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when we find them to be in the year 1791, as follows:

Of New York,	\$3,222,000
—Virginia,	2,486,000
—South Carolina,	1,520,000

There are no data to show the imports into the several States from the year 1791, to 1820, but the general fact may be assumed, that the import trade of New York, and other Northern States has been constantly progressing, while that of Virginia and South Carolina, has regularly diminished. From 1821 to the present time, we have sufficient data, and they exhibit the following as the state of the import trade:

New York.	Virginia.	South Carolina.
1821 \$23,000,000	1821 \$1,078,000	1821 \$3,000,000
1822 35,000,000	1822 864,000	1822 2,000,000
1823 29,000,000	1823 681,000	1823 2,000,000
1824 36,000,000	1824 639,000	1824 2,400,000
1825 49,000,000	1825 553,000	1825 2,150,000
1827 39,000,000	1827 431,000	1827 1,800,000
1829 43,000,000	1829 375,000	1829 1,240,000
1832 57,000,000	1832 550,000	1832 1,213,000

Thus, the import trade of New York has gradually increased from £189,000 sterling, about \$840,000, in the year 1769, and from about three millions of dollars in 1791, to the enormous sum, in 1832, of fifty-seven millions of dollars! While Virginia has fallen off in her import trade, from two to three millions of dollars, in 1791, to \$375,000 in 1829, and 550,000 in 1832, not a great deal more than the freight of half a dozen ships!

From these calculations a few curious facts appear. The imports of New York were, in 1832, seventy times as great as they were in 1769, and nearly twenty times more than they were in 1791. Virginia, on the other hand imported, in 1829, about one-eleventh of what she did in 1769, and about one-seventh of what she did in 1791. In a period too, of eight years, the aggregate imports of New York amounted to three hundred and eleven millions of dollars; those of South Carolina to about sixteen millions and those of Virginia to about five millions! New York imported, therefore, in 1832, eleven times as much as Virginia did in eight years preceding, and nearly four times as much as in the single year of 1832, as South Carolina imported in a period of 8 years. Again, N. York imported in one year (1832) nearly fifty times as much as South Carolina in the same year, and about 110 times as much as Virginia.

THE COTTON TRADE.—Mr. John Burn, whose Commercial Gleaner is known to our commercial readers, has just issued a Companion to that useful publication, which, at the present time, will possess considerable interest for all parties engaged in the cotton trade and manufacture, as it exhibits in a very clear light the comparative state of the trade during the first four months of the present and the last year. It appears from this publication that the diminution in the export of yarn this year is not quite so great as we had previously supposed. There is, no doubt, a great falling off in the export to many markets, amounting in the whole to 6,858,592 lbs; but there is, at the same time, an increase of export to some other quarters, principally to Germany and Holland, amounting to 5,223,808 lbs. leaving a deficiency on the entire export of the four months of 1,634,774 lbs. The principal falling off is to the East Indies, Russia, and the ports of the Mediterranean. The Companion, which contains, amongst other very interesting information, a comparative view of the prices of cotton on the 27th of April, 1838 and 1839, and of the prices of yarn on the 1st of May in each year, will serve to show that it is not without cause that the factories are working short time; the advance in American cotton being rather over 2d per pound on the average, and the advance in yarn about a halfpenny.—*Manchester Guardian.*

STRAWBERRIES.—The following extract of a letter from Newton, Mass. is worth recording, as one of the best fruit stories of this fruitful season. After referring to the Jersey story of 240 dollars worth of strawberries being raised from one acre of ground, which story is travelling the rounds of the newspapers, he says:—"To recall our friend E. to regions he was once familiar with, we will state their productions in one particular, that old New England may not be forgotten. On a patch of 1800 square feet, being less than one twenty-fourth of an acre, a neighbor of ours raised the last season, 120 quarts of strawberries, which, at 25 cents the quart, the Boston price, would have produced 30 dollars, equal to 720 dollars the acre! Twenty-six quarts were taken at one picking, so large and fine that they would have sold quickly at fifty cents per quart, many of them measuring three and a half to five inches in circumference, and one reached five and a half inches."

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The subscriber having been removed from the Post Office, by the pleasure of the President, and left for the present without any means of support, has consented to resume the editorship of the "American Farmer," which he originally established, and the first periodical in America dedicated to the cause of Agriculture.—That resource, tho' "better than nothing," being altogether inadequate, as an additional means of livelihood, he has formed with his son, Theodorick Bland Skinner, a partnership to conduct an AGRICULTURAL AGENCY for the sale of real estate, and for the sale and purchase of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, especially of improved breed, Agricultural machinery and implements, seed grain, garden and field seed, and for sale of patent rights, *Morus Multi-caulis Trees*, &c. He will only add, that they will strictly guard the interests of their employers;—and that thro' them no humbuggery shall be practised, knowingly. Address, postage paid, to J. S. SKINNER.

The Editors of all agricultural papers sent in exchange to the American Farmer will please give the above one insertion, and send their bills to J. S. SKINNER & SON.

The public attention is invited to the advertisement for the sale of about 62 acres of land, on Market street extended, the property of Mr. Mason, now in the occupancy of Mr. Beltzhoover. It rarely happens that a tract of that size so highly manured and improved, and so near the heart of a large city, can be had. In a very few years, out of our own bowels, as a spider spins its web, we shall spin a population of 200,000 people, and the land in question, on the avenue to the great west, where improvements and population are most rapidly growing, will bear the same relation to the city, that property on Cove street has now. That which is now a very rich farm, and that in New England would be considered a large one, with every variety of aspect, and capable of being cut up into ten or a dozen market gardens, will be converted by the natural growth of the city into building lots. Improvements tend that way to meet the western trade as smoke tends up the chimney—A small amount will be demanded in cash, and for the balance terms will be as accommodating as any purchaser could, in reason, desire. Apply to J. S. SKINNER & SON, Agents for the sale of real estate, agricultural implements, domestic animals, grain seeds, &c.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE "FARMER & GARDENER," AND THE "AMERICAN FARMER."

The undersigned having purchased the interest of his late colleague, E. P. ROBERTS, Esq. has thereby become the sole proprietor, together with all debts due the concern, and will in a short time forward bills to such persons as may be found indebted on the books of the office. On an examination, he finds a heavy amount due, and yet he is aware that the delinquency cannot altogether be laid to the charge of subscribers, as the bills have not been forwarded, except in special cases, for several years. He now appeals to the justice, as well as to the good feelings of the patrons of the establishment, to forward with as little delay as possible, the amounts which they may severally be indebted, as it is by this means he expects to meet the heavy responsibilities which have necessarily been incurred in the recent changes that have taken place in the publication. The amount due from each individual is but small, but the aggregate is of vast importance to the publisher. The undersigned earnestly entreats that this appeal may not be in vain, as he can only be enabled to render the new series of the work worthy of the high character it hitherto sustained, by a promptitude on the part of its patrons in enabling him to meet his pecuniary engagements and extending the improvements which are now making. Their obed't servt. SAM'L SANDS,

Publisher of the American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES —Slacked, 10	PROVISIONS —
BRICKS —	Beef, Balt. mess, 16 50
Run of kiln per M. \$7 00	Pork, do do 18 00
Hard or arch 8 00	do prime 15 00
Red or paving 9 50	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb. 124
COFFEE —Ha. lb. 10 a 112	Hams, do cured 14a141
Rio 10 a 124	Midd'gs, do do 10 a 11
COTTON —	Shoulders, do do 114
Virgin, good, lb. 14 a 154	Lard, West. & Balt. 12a 13
Florida, 15 a 17	Butter, Wes. No. 3, 13
Alabama, 00 a 17	do do "2, 114
Louisiana, pri. 00 a 17	do Glades "2, 00
Mississippi a 00	Cheese, in casks, lb. 9a10
FEATHERS —	RICE—pr 100 lb. 5 00a5 25
Am. geese, lb. 55	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 33a35
FISH —	SEEDS—Clover do. 12 a 13
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl. 11 75	Timothy do. 2 75 a 3 00
Herrings 5 25a 5 37	TEAS —Hyson, lb. 56a1 00
FLOUR, &c. —	Y. Hyson 37a 74
City Mills, sup. bbl. 6 37	Gunpowder 60a1 00
Howard st. do 5 75a6 12	Imperial 55 a 64
Susquehanna a 6 00	TOBACCO —
Rye a —	Com., 100lb. 5 00a5 50
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. 4 37	Brown & red 6 00a6 50
do. hhd. 18 50	Ground leaf 7 00a13 00
Chopped Rye 100lb. 2 12	Or. to mid. col. 9 50a12 00
Ship stuff, bush. 37a 40	Col. to fine red 12a14 00
Shorts, 22	Yel. to fl. yel. 10 00a15 00
GRAIN —Wheat, white 1 16	Wrappery, suitable for
Wheat, pri. red 1 12a1 15	segers, 10 00a20 00
Rye, new 78 a 80	Virginia 6 00a10 00
Corn, white 75 a 77	Ohio 8 00a16 00
do yellow 78	Kentucky 6 00a13 00
Oats 31 a 32	St. Domingo 13 00a18 00
Beans, white 0 00a1 75	Cuba 15 00a30 00
Peas, black eye 1 37a1 00	WOOL —
NAVAL STORES —	Am. Sax. fleece, lb 60a70
Pitch, bbl. 1 62	Full bld. Merino 50a55
Tar, 2 12	1-3 & 4 do. 42a47
PLASTER PARIS —	native & 4 do. 37a42
Cargo, ton, 3 75	pulled, lambs 40
Ground, bbl. 1 37a1 50	unwashed 25a33
SUGARS —	S. Ame. clean 25
Hav. wh. 100lb. 11a12 00	Sheep skins, each 25a30
do brown 8 00a8 50	WAGON FREIGHTS —
N. Orleans 6 50a8 70	To Pittsburgh, 100lb. 1 50
LIME —Burnt, 35 a 40	To Wheeling 2 00

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Tobacco.—There has been a moderate demand for all descriptions of Maryland Tobacco during the week, but the transactions are light, and confined principally to small lots of inferior and common to middling qualities. Buyers show but little anxiety to purchase at present, and holders are therefore compelled to yield a little in order to effect sales. Our quotations are so near the current rates of the market, that we make no alteration in them, viz: Common quality of Maryland at \$5a6; middling \$7a8; good \$9a10; fine and leafy \$11a12. We hear of no transactions in Ohio, holders of which are firm in demanding former rates, viz: \$6.50a8 for common; \$9a12 for good; and \$14a16 for fine. The inspections of the week comprised 285 hds. Maryland; 204 hds. Ohio; and 6 hds. Virginia—total 495 hds.

Grain—The arrivals have been tolerably extensive, and the stock is getting large—prime white wheat we quote 1.15a1.18—red 1.12a1.15, dull—rye, prime new 78a80—corn, yellow prime 78, do. white 75a77—and oats 31a32.

At New Orleans, in the week ending on the 27th ult. trade generally continued nearly dormant. In cotton there had been some stir, and sales of 3000 bales made at an advance of fully 4c on the prices which prevailed before the receipt of the news brought by the Liverpool.—The news by the Great Western had not reached New Orleans on the 27th, but was doubtless received there on or about the 1st inst. Its effects on the market, will, of course, be disastrous.—Stock 20,065 bales. No change in Sugar or Molasses. The business done in tobacco was fair, at previous rates, and there was little left for sale.

At Mobile, for the week ending on the 27th ult. 100 bales of cotton sold at 13a134 for middling, to 154 for good fair.—Bagging 28a30c; Rope 11a12c; and holders firm.

At Lynchburg, (Va.) on Friday the extreme prices of passed tobacco were \$6a12; lugs 3a6, having fallen since the receipt of the news by the Great Western. Flour \$4; wheat 75c; oats 38a40.

At Williamsport, (Md.) on Saturday, flour was \$5 1-8a5 3-8; wheat 105a110; rye 105; corn 50; oats 65.

At Pittsburg, on the 1st inst. flour sold at \$4a44. The river was up, but there were few goods to be forwarded, and little doing in business.

At New York, last week, the sales of cotton were about 3200 bales at 10a14c; the transactions at the close of the week indicating that the decline immediately succeeding the arrival of the Queen, had been nearly recovered. Flour had advanced, sales fresh Western, common to good brands at \$6.25a6 50; Ohio 6.11a25; Georgetown \$6.12a37. On Saturday small sales of Genesee common brands were made at

\$64, and fancy at \$7. 100 bushels N. Carolina wheat, not prime, sold at 129c. No change in Molasses or Naval Stores. Sugar limited in demand and the inferior qualities are 4c lower. 90 hds. Va. tobacco at 8a134c; and 150 Ky. at 9a 14c. Stocks fell again on Saturday generally 4 to 1 per cent, and the monetary improvement manifested on Friday, gave way to greater gloom.

TO THE GROWERS OF MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

A gentleman for whom the undersigned will be in every way responsible, will leave Baltimore in about ten or twelve days for Kentucky, by the way of the White Sulphur Springs, and will undertake an agency for the sale of MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES. The authority must be specific and full, and from growers or owners of the trees, not from mere speculators who depend on buying. On the other hand care will be taken to contract only with responsible men under proper guaranties—and the charge for selling will be ten per cent. Apply to
JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor
American Farmer.

250,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, AT PUBLIC SALE.



Will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1839, at 10 1-2 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown, about six miles from the city of Philadelphia.
TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY THOUSAND genuine Morus Multicaulis TREES, now growing most luxuriantly, and pronounced by judges to be equal, if not superior to any trees now growing in this state.

Terms—\$500 and under cash—500 to \$1000, cash, 5 per cent discount—1000 to 2000, 2 years credit—2000 to \$4000, 4 years credit—over 4000, 6 years credit. The credit payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate, or other approved security, with interest at 6 per cent payable half yearly, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash on all bills over \$1000.

Catalogues with particulars will be ready for delivery at the auction Mart one week previous to sale—the trees may remain in the ground until December next.

N. B. The Highfield Cocoonery now in full operation, and believed to be one of the largest in the world, is situated at Germantown, about 1-4 of a mile from the Rail Road depot.
au 7 543 C. J. WOLBERT, Auct.

RICE'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS, &c.

For sale by the subscribers, 75 Rice's improved Fanning Mills, which embrace all the recent improvements, and now rank among the most effective mills that are manufactured in this country—price \$30a35 each.

50 WATKINS' patent and other improved FANS—price 18a\$35 each.

WRIGHT'S IMPROVED CORN SHELLERS, so highly recommended by Messrs. Capron & Muirhead, and John S. Skinner, esq. (see late numbers of the American Farmer) are now manufactured at our establishment, the right of making and selling having been purchased by us for this section of the country. This is the only Corn Sheller that is worth the attention of extensive corn growers—they are capable of shelling 180 bushels per hour when pushed to their utmost speed, and are warranted to shell 1000 bushels per day without any extra effort—they break no corn, and leave none on the cob—price \$50 each. Also for sale, portable 2-horse Powers for driving the above Sheller, and other agricultural machinery.

In Store—1500 lb. TURNIP SEED, of best assorted kinds, all growth 1839.

2 cases EARLY CABBAGE, RADISH, and other Seed for fall sowing, just received, all of which were selected by an experienced London seedsmen.
ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
Manufacturers and Seedmen.
au 7

A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale the FARM at present in the occupation of Mr. Beltzhoover, of the Fountain Inn, Baltimore. This farm is situated about 200 yards beyond the limits of the city, immediately on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown. It contains 62 or 3 ACRES OF LAND, which are divided by post and rail fences, into NINE FIELDS, all of which are very productive, and in a high state of cultivation. From its vicinity to Baltimore it is admirably calculated for a dairy farm or a market garden. The improvements consist of a commodious Barn, well adapted to the accommodation of horses, cows, &c. to which there is attached an excellent piggery. Possession can be given as soon as the growing crop is removed, a view of which will at once prove the great fertility of the soil. For terms apply to J. S. SKINNER & SON, Baltimore, or to the subscriber in Leesburg, Va.
au 6 6t WM. T. T. MASON.

EVANS' PATENT SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHS, HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. Evans' reverse point or self sharpening PLOUGHS; each share (of cast iron) has two points; and, by reversing act upon the principle of self sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made in the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment of other make of ploughs, and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's & Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's and American manufacture; Scythes Snathes and other harvest tools; Threshing Machines; Horse powers, &c. I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and Lamp Posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN,
May 15. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover sts.

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.
From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Chesapeake. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M. L'ANSON, Agent.

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell THAT VALUABLE FARM called AVONDALE, situated in LONG GREEN VALLEY, about 15 miles North of BALTIMORE. This property adjoins the well known, fertile and productive Estate of James C. Gittings, Esq. and is surpassed by few farms for the excellence of its soil, besides possessing other advantages equal, if not superior to those of any other farm in the county, now in the market. Avondale contains about 408 acres, of which at least 200 acres are adapted to the growth of Timothy. It is estimated that from 50 to 60 tons of Hay will be cut at the present season, and at least 100 tons in the succeeding summer.

The crop of Wheat now harvesting will be a very good one; the Oat crop quite equal to any in the country; and there is every appearance, at present, of an exceedingly fine crop of Corn. That portion of the farm, now in cultivation, is divided into fields of convenient size, each of which is well watered. This place abounds with LIME STONE of excellent quality. The LIME KILN—the capacity of which is about 1200 bushels—has been built in the most substantial manner, and is conveniently situated. The QUARRY now in use is worked with great ease, and at a no great expense.

The proportion of WOOD LAND is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Farm, including the burning of LIME. Besides the fine LIME STONE SPRING which supplies the DAIRY, there are numerous other never failing Springs in different quarters of the Farm. The present proprietor, has spared no expense, within the last 4 or 5 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation. During the period named, about 12,000 bushels of Lime have been judiciously distributed, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. The IMPROVEMENTS are such as may answer the reasonable wants of any farmer desiring comfort without splendor. But the subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive Farm, situated in one of the richest Valleys of Baltimore County, remarkable for its healthiness, at convenient distance from the best market in the state, and where the advantages of excellent society can be enjoyed, to visit Avondale, and judge for themselves. His price is \$50 per acre. If desired, one-half the Farm will be disposed of, with or without the improvements, as a division of the same can be advantageously made. JOHN GIBSON,
Jy 17—tf No 8, North Charles street.

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockeys tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country. This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to
NATHANIEL CHILDS, on the premises,
or to
WILLIAM J. WARD, Baltimore.

The IMPORTED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL LLEWELYN

Will stand this season at MOUNT PLEASANT, 2 1-2 miles from Baltimore, on the Falls turnpike road, adjoining the Rockdale Silk Factory.

He is a beautiful fashionable roan, of fine size and points, and clean neck and head; and, as will be seen by his pedigree, is as thorough and high bred an animal as is to be found either in Europe or America.

LLEWELYN, roan, calved May 13, 1836; got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Rev. H. Berry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2 77; g. d. Grisel, by Young Wartaby, 2812; g. r. d. by a son of Dimple, 594; Sir Dimple's sister was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas; g. r. g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan bull Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull, 872.

Cows will be attended to by John Hussey, herdsman, who will take every care of them while in his charge. Terms—Each cow will be charged \$5.

I have examined Llewelyn, and consider him eminently qualified to improve the native breed of cattle, as also to perpetuate, in purity, his own peculiar and noble race. To say to one acquainted with the British herd book that he was bred by the late Rev. Mr. Berry, is at once to pronounce his eulogy; for it is well known that no one, since the time of the Collings, has been more eminently successful as a breeder in Europe, or contributed more to the improvement of British cattle.

Edw. P. ROBERTS,
may 8 tf Ed. Farmer & Gardener.